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Anent the Conversion of W. J. Bryan.

BY LEO.

Last week a Democratic paper in New York expressed a desire for the conversion of the Democratic perpetual candidate for the presidency into a regular Democrat, into something of the similitude of Judge Parker or Grover Cleveland, so that the old Democratic party might unite on him and elect him. His vagaries in politics are against him, but if he would only renounce them all what a candidate the Democrats would have! So some think.

Well, now, if the Democrats want a man like Judge Parker, why not take the Judge himself? He is an upright man, a Democrat of the old school, entirely devoid of all modern vagaries. If that is the sort of man wanted, there he is. No doubt he would be willing to try it again in the hope of better luck next time.

As to the conversion of Bryan into anything of that sort, the thought is ludicrous! And supposing the thing possible, what sort of candidate would Bryan make with all the Bryanism left out? Make him like Parker and he would have Parker's strength—no more.

It was Bryan's political vagaries that made him so popular in 1896. Without his peculiar views on money matters Bryan would have been of little force at that time. Men flocked to his support because of the rash promises he made, all clustering around his 16 to 1. His peculiar notions are parts of himself. Let him recant his political errors, and become an orthodox old-fashioned Democrat, and he would be no stronger than many other good Democrats.

The Scripture story of giant Samson tells us that while Samson kept his hair uncut, he was strong; could mow down the Philistines with the "jaw bone of an ass"; but that when he was shorn of his long hair, he became weak like another man. Shear off Bryan's vagaries and his strength would pass from him. His peculiar notions? They are the strength of his political life. Without his free silver notions what could he have accomplished in 1896? No more than any other respectable Democrat. That craze gave him nearly one-half the votes of his countrymen.

Oh, no, let us not shear from Bryan his vagaries. Therein lies the secret of his great strength; ay, and the secret of his failure to win the great prize.

The Democrats would like to make Bryan over so as to render him an ideal Democratic candidate acceptable to both wings of the party. Can it be done? Yes, when they can mix oil and water—no sooner.

If Bryan could be converted into a sort of Cleveland or Parker Democrat, the Populist party would renounce him at once, and what could he be without them?

Of course, Bryan will be the Democratic candidate next year, converted or not converted. And he will do as well as any man the party can put up. His election may not follow. It is not likely to occur next year at least. The trend of things is against him. But then a third failure will do him no great harm. It will hardly break his heart, for he is used to defeats, and takes them quite philosophically. He will make a brilliant campaign once more,

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It makes them plump, rosy, active, happy.

It contains Cod Liver Oil, Hypophosphites and Glycerine, to make fat, blood and bone, and so put together that it is easily digested by little folk.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.



stirring up the Republicans to make a strenuous effort to defeat him; and they will do it all right.

"Pneumonia's Deadly Work" had so seriously affected my right lung," writes Mrs. Fannie Connor, of Rural Route 1, Georgetown, Tenn., "that I coughed continuously night and day and the neighbors' prediction—consumption—seemed inevitable, until my husband brought home a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, which in my case proved to be the only real cough cure and restorer of weak, sore lungs." When all other remedies utterly fail, you may still win in the battle against lung and throat troubles with New Discovery, the real cure. Guaranteed by Wm. Kipp's Sons, druggists, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The President's return to the capital has operated, as usual, to give impetus to the national government and everything seems to be moving more briskly under the stimulus of his energy. One of the first acts of the chief executive, and one which exhibits his characteristic fairness, was to announce that he would formally approve of the Oklahoma convention, which will add five members to the House and two to the Senate at the coming session. Mr. Roosevelt made it very clear that he did not approve of the convention personally, that he shared the very poor opinion which Secretary Taft expressed of the instrument. In fact, he told some of his friends that were he to put his personal opinion of the constitution into words it would not be fit for publication. But he examined it in the light of the discretion conferred on him by Congress and finding no ground on which to reject it, within such circumscribed limits, he will formally approve it as soon as the certified copy and the certificates of its adoption reach him. Oklahoma has already elected her officers and members of Congress. The latter include two Democratic senators, three Democratic representatives and two Republican members of the lower house. The chief opponent of the admission of Oklahoma has been Speaker Cannon, but the President believed that he had no right to take political considerations into account when he passed on the problem.

The President is keeping very quiet regarding his coming speeches which are said to be very interesting and straight from the shoulder, as his utterances usually are. Neither will he reveal anything regarding his coming message to Congress, except that so far as he now knows it will not contain any suggestions of amendment of the anti-trust law. The Attorney General has some ideas on this subject, however, and when he has laid them before the executive they may appeal to him so strongly as to lead to their being incorporated in the message. It is probable that the President will take advantage of the great prosperity of the country and the extraordinarily prosperous condition of the treasury to urge a considerable addition to the navy and the enactment of the navy pay

bill, which will give to the enlisted men and officers of both the army and navy, material increases of compensation, running from a 30 per cent increase for the enlisted men of both arms of the service down to 10 per cent for the higher ranking officers.

National Committeemen Ward and Brooker, of New York and Connecticut, respectively, took luncheon with the President the day after he reached Washington and reported on political conditions in their respective states. They told the President that everything in both states looked most favorable for a great Republican victory next autumn. Mr. Ward said that New Yorkers were delighted with Governor Hughes' administration and re-nominate him and re-elect him governor. He also expressed the belief that the New York delegation would cast a solid vote for Secretary Taft in the national convention. Mr. Brooker told the President that he was certain Connecticut would send a Taft delegation to the convention. The President expressed the utmost gratification at this news.

If there was any doubt in the minds of the readers of certain newspapers regarding the coming cruise of the Atlantic naval fleet to the Pacific, the President must have removed it. He took occasion to assure a number of newspaper correspondents who called on him that the fleet would go or he would know the reason why. Moreover, he has sent word to the Navy department that everything must be pushed to the utmost to enable the fleet to get away on schedule time. At present it is expected that the fleet will rendezvous at Hampton Roads by December 10. A week will then be required to coal and to make the final preparations, so that it is expected that, barring unforeseen accidents, it will sail for the Pacific about December 17. It has been decided to install an elaborate system of telephonic communication in each of the battleships, the whole to constitute what is known as a system of fire control. By its use the commander of the ship will be able to issue his orders simultaneously over the telephone to the commanders of every gun of a given size, there being a separate "central" for each size of guns on the ship. It is estimated that this will require each battleship to remain fifty days in a navy yard, but as it had already been calculated that each must remain in a navy yard for at least thirty days for painting, repairs, etc., and it is assumed that as the electrical installation can go on simultaneously, no final delay will result.

It is regarded as noteworthy that never since the President announced that the battleship fleet would go to the Pacific has a cross word been heard from Japan. It is known in inner circles in Washington that the Japanese legation of the last session has signally failed of its purpose, the exclusion of Japanese laborers from this country and it is regarded as almost certain that the United States will be obliged to seek an exclusion treaty with Japan during the coming winter. Of course, battleships are not

diplomats, but it is the experience of every diplomat that they have much to do with making successful the work of the most accomplished diplomatist. It is a fact that during the last quarter of the fiscal year something over 10,000 Japanese secured admission to this country and while many of these came in as teachers and merchants, most of them were found doing manual labor within a very short time after their admission, while the government was obliged to expend \$15,000 for railroad fares alone for the deportation of Japanese who had sneaked in over the Mexican and Canadian boundaries. It is expected, however, that Canada's decision not to admit Japanese without passports will have the effect of checking the practice of Japanese slipping into this country illegally.

The Price of Health.

"The price of health in a malarious district is just 25 cents; the cost of a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills," writes Ella Slayton, of Noland, Ark. New Life Pills cleanse gently and impart new life and vigor to the system. 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed at Wm. Kipp's Sons' drug store.

Fort Jefferson.

The frost we had last week hustled the farmers with their tobacco crops and all but a few acres is in the sheds without being damaged by frost.

S. Victor and several others from Butler township have gone to Vineyard Lake, Mich., for a few days' fishing.

Mrs. Oscar Hathaway of Greenville is the guest of Mrs. John Hathaway today.

Miss Margaret Fry was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Eliza Schlechty, last week.

Saturday being Mrs. J. W. Viets' 64th birthday, her children all came home Sunday and took dinner with her. Her brother, William Burkett, and wife, of Barton, Ind., also spent the day with her.

Dr. Black is improving and it is hoped he will soon be able to be out and around again.

George Broughman and family of Greenville took dinner with Flave Fitzgerald and wife Sunday.

Chris Baum is painting for Grant Deleplane.

Joe Folkerth has the foundation laid for his new house.

Epworth League next Sunday evening, under the leadership of Mae Odell.

Sept. 30. VENUS.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.

Franklin Township High School Literary.

On Friday afternoon, September 27, the Literary Society of Franklin Township High School rendered its first program of the winter of 1907-08. The re-organization resulted in the election of the following officers: Forrest R. Groff, president; Glenn Cassel, vice president; Alma Kreider, secretary; Verl Brown, assistant secretary; Beulah Minnich, corresponding secretary; L. Herbert Kreider, treasurer.

The exercises were opened with a song by the school, accompanied by violin and flute, following which Supt. McCool gave an excellent opening address, in which he spoke of the benefits derived from the High School. First, educationally. The mind must have training and will get it somewhere. The training obtained

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
HAIR VIGOR.
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We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

herein is that which has been arranged and planned by the best minds and is a great broadening to the intellect of all. Second, socially. In the way of socialism it is a great factor in keeping the boys and girls in school because the mingling of pupils of same classes and ages breaks the monotony of school work and is effective in producing more enthusiasm. Another feature, that of grasping our opportunities, illustrating with that well known quotation from Shakespeare: "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of life is lost in shallows, and in miseries." And those beautiful and expressive words of Holmes:

Once, to every man and nation,
Comes the moment to decide
In the strife of truth with falsehood
For the good or evil side.

And the close so fittingly made was the story of a great sculptor whom he had seen carving the image of angels from a block of marble, with no lines by which to guide his chisel; while others about him were guided by conspicuous lines. Unable to comprehend, he inquired, "Why is your chisel not guided by lines as others about you are?" The sculptor replied, "I have a beautiful picture of angels constantly in mind and am continually guided by the celestial vision." Thus it is today. Each holds a chisel in his hand and it is for him to decide. He may carve angels, which is typical of a life of success, one that is ennobling, is helpful to others and will live after him, or if he may carve demons, significant of a life of destruction, degradation, and is only remembered by the many stains of vice and pollution left in the sands of time.

Glenn Cassel then gave a humorous reading, yet full of morals for boys and girls.

Music—Instrumental duet on violin and flute by Supt. McCool and Roy F. Honeyman.

After which Forrest R. Groff gave an excellent story, "The Twofold Entity."

Longfellow's poem, "Estray", vivifying the beautiful scenes of autumn, by Ethel Riffel.

The editorial paper, edited by Elizabeth Neff, Alma Kreider, T. S. Eikenberry and Harry C. Royer, was very interesting.

Critic's report, Carl Wright.

Farwell song, School.

COR. SECRETARY.

Doing Business Again.

"When my friends thought I was about to take leave of this world, on account of indigestion, nervousness and general debility," writes A. A. Christolm, Treadwell, N. Y., "and when it looked as if there was no hope left, I was persuaded to try Electric Bitters, and I rejoice to say that they are curing me. I am now doing business again as of old, and am still gaining daily." Best tonic medicine on earth. Guaranteed by Wm. Kipp's Sons, druggists, 50c.

TAX LAWS

Will Be the Subject of National Convention in Ohio.

Governor Harris Invites Executives of Other States.

To Name Delegates to the Conference in November—Speakers of Note Will Be Heard.

(Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 21, 1907.) Governor Harris has extended invitations to the chief executive of each state in the Union to appoint three delegates to attend a national conference of the National Tax association next November.

The tax laws of the several states are as varied as they can possibly be. The object of the conference is to call attention to this lack of uniformity, and to suggest ways and means to remedy the apparent evils.

The president of the association, Mr. Allen R. Foote, has invited all auditors or controllers of state; all members of state tax commissions, boards of equalization and state tax commission; the president and professors of economics and public finance of all universities, and a large number of persons prominent in public and business affairs throughout the country, to attend and participate in the deliberations of this conference.

A list of subjects proposed for discussion and of persons who, up to date, have accepted invitations to prepare papers discussing specific branches of the subject, is given below. Other leaders of economic thought and experienced administrators of state and local tax laws will be added to the list of prepared papers from time to time until all arrangements for the conference are completed.

The Proposed Reforms.

The purposes of the conference are thus announced:

To secure an authoritative and an exhaustive discussion of the subject of state and local taxation in all of its details.

To produce a volume of proceedings containing the best thought of those who, by reason of their special educational training and practical experience, are qualified to speak with authority upon the special branch of the subject they may elect to discuss.

To furnish to the members of the legislatures of the several states a concrete, up-to-date statement of the economic and business principles that should be applied in state and local tax legislation, to be used as a guide for their action when considering proposals to improve the tax laws of their respective states and in the administration of the same.

By this means to secure the application of correct economic and business principles in all tax legislation, and thus develop a high degree of uniformity in the tax laws of the several states.

By securing uniformity in state tax laws, to eliminate the evil of changes in legal residence and in the location of business undertakings induced by differences in state tax laws, and to create conditions of high value in aid of the effective and economical management of the financial affairs of all state and local governments.

The following partial list of papers and their authors shows that the discussions at this conference of the many branches of the subject of state and local taxation will command the attention of the intelligent public throughout the country:

The Topics Proposed.

"Separation of State and Local Revenues." By Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia university, New York city.

"Separation of State and Local Revenues." By Professor T. S. Adams, Wisconsin university, Madison, Wis.

"Taxation of Public Service Corporations." By Carl C. Plenn, professor of finance and statistics, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; expert on taxation and public finance, state of California; commission on revenue and taxation.

"Taxation of Public Service Corporations." By Professor Adam Shortt, Queens university, Kingston, Ontario; member of tax commission, province of Ontario.

"Outline of a Model System of State and Local Taxation." By Lawson Purdy, president of board of taxes and assessment, New York city.

"Home Rule in Taxation." By Solomon Wolff, member of Louisiana state tax commission, New Orleans, La.

"Enoch Enslay's Contribution to Taxation Literature." By M. E. Ingalls, chairman executive committee, C. C. & St. L. Railroad company, Cincinnati, O.

"Incidence of Taxation." By A. C. Pleydell, secretary of New York Tax Reform association, New York city.

"Substitutes for Personal Property Tax." By Harry G. Friedman, New York city.

"The Economic and Statistical Value of Uniform State Laws on the Subject of State and Local Taxation." By L. G. Powers, chief statistician of the bureau of the census, Washington, D. C.

Methods of Assessment.

"Methods of Assessment, as Applied to Several Classes of Subjects." By James E. Boyle, professor of eco-

nomics and political science, State University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

"Taxation of Incomes." By Charles Lee Raper, professor of political economy, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

"The Rule." By William O. Matthews, attorney of Ohio Tax league, Cleveland, O.

"The Single Tax." By C. B. Fillebrown, president of the Massachusetts Single Tax league, Boston, Mass.

"Relation of Taxation to the Credit System." By W. G. Langworthy Taylor, professor political economy and commerce, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

"Taxation of Money and Credits." By Frank G. Piercy, secretary of the League of Iowa Municipalities, Marshalltown, Ia.

The National Tax association includes in its membership prominent persons in almost every state in the Union, who are interested in the subject of taxation. The officers are: Allen Ripley Foote, former editor of Public Policy and commissioner of the Ohio State Board of Commerce, president; Lawson Purdy, president of the department of taxes and assessments of New York city, vice president; Foster Copeland, president City National bank, Columbus, treasurer; Mary C. Snyder, Columbus, secretary.

In addition to those who will take an active part in the conference, and besides the delegates to be appointed by the chief executives of the several states at the invitation of Governor Harris, there will be present many of the governors of the states and prominent officials of the state and national governments, who will participate in the discussion and profit by the proceedings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

OF UNITED STATES

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Signed by Governor Harris and Twelve Commissioners.

1. That the states abandon the general property tax and raise their revenues by taxes upon corporations, inheritances and income, supplemented when necessary by indirect taxation; that local revenues be raised by taxes on real estate and personality under the general property tax system as at present.

2. That corporations, public service and other, be taxed by state boards, at rates fixed by legislation, upon the value of their franchises assessed according to the actual value of their stocks and bonded debts, less the value of their real estate as assessed locally, and that the real estate owned by them be taxed locally as other real estate is taxed.

3. That the revenues received from public service corporations should be returned to the municipalities where the properties of said corporations are located or operated.

4. That taxes upon corporations, inheritances, etc., be supplemented by a graduated tax upon incomes, to be levied and collected by the state.

5. That notes, mortgages, and other like property be taxed by the state at full value, but at low fixed rates, through an appropriate listing and recording system similar to the Pennsylvania method, and proposed by the New York legislative committee of 1899.

6. That to promote greater uniformity in state taxation and to consider interstate problems connected therewith, the states provide for national conventions of fiscal officers.

7. That the general property tax upon real estate and tangible personality be supplemented by special taxes or licenses upon any business that is not by the general property tax made to bear its just share of the local public burden.—(1902, Vol. XIX.)

ENORMOUS VALUE OF REALTY IN NEW YORK.

In his report to the mayor, President of the Tax Board Lawson Purdy makes this interesting comment on the land values of New York city.

"The value of land today in New York city is so enormous that it is hard to realize its amount without some comparisons. The assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements in the city of New York, is greater than the assessed value of all the real estate, improvements included, in the state of Pennsylvania and nearly twice as great as the value of all the real estate, including improvements, in the state of New York outside the city.

"The assessed value of the land for six square miles of Manhattan in the neighborhood of Central Park is greater than the assessed value of all the real estate in the state of Missouri."